



Court of Appeal of the State of California Fourth Appellate District, Division Three

500 WEST SANTA ANA BLVD., ROOM 400, SANTA ANA, CA
714-564-3600 (*Settlement Conference Chambers*)
925 NORTH SPURGEON STREET, SANTA ANA, CA
714-558-6777 (*Clerk's Office – Settlement Filings*)

O.C. SETTLEMENTS: Attending a Settlement Conference

This handout is designed to tell you what to expect if you are ordered to attend a settlement conference as part of the court's Judicial Settlement Program.

- You can download a copy (PDF) of this handout from the "Local Forms" tab at the court's website. See <http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov/courts/courtsofappeal/4thDistrictDiv3/forms.htm>.
- QUESTIONS? Write, telephone or email Bonnie LeSage, Deputy Clerk, Judicial Settlement Program, at (714) 564-3600, or Bonnie.LeSage@jud.ca.gov.
- Here is a list of topics covered by this handout:

- I. **ATTENDING SETTLEMENT CONFERENCES – the FAQs**
- II. **SUPPLEMENTAL SETTLEMENT MATERIALS – What the Court Needs**
- III. **SETTLEMENT RULES & PROCEDURES**
- IV. **DIRECTIONS TO SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE FACILITIES**

IMPORTANT!! WHO MUST ATTEND

Section IV, subdivision E(3) of the court's Internal Operating Practices and Procedures, provides:

“PERSONAL ATTENDANCE. Unless otherwise specified, all parties and their counsel must attend any settlement conference in person, and must have full settlement authority. Attendance by counsel claiming settlement authority is not sufficient. Any exceptions must be approved in advance by the court. . . . b. **INSURANCE.** If a party has potential insurance coverage applicable to any of the issues in dispute, a representative of each insurance carrier whose policy may apply also *must personally* attend all settlement conferences, with full settlement authority.” (Italics added; see also *Sigala v. Anaheim City School Dist.* (1993) 15 Cal.App.4th 661, 669; *City of El Monte v. Takei* (1984) 158 Cal.App.3d 244, 248.)

♦ Part One: Attending Settlement Conferences – Just the FAQs

1. Where are settlement conferences held? Settlement conferences are held at the court's settlement conference chambers, located in downtown Santa Ana at 500 West Santa Ana Blvd., Room 400, about 3/4 mile from the appellate courthouse. There is a paid parking lot (enter at Third Street, west of Ross Street.) The court does not validate parking. The settlement conference clerk can provide you with printed driving and parking directions.

2. When should I check in to a settlement conference? Check-in about 5-10 minutes before the start of the conference. Because of space restrictions, the settlement conference chambers generally are not accessible before that time. Please do not contact the clerk before THE chambers are opened. If you arrive early, there is a coffee shop (with restrooms) on the ground floor, and a Starbuck's in the building to the west.

3. What happens at a settlement conference? Settlement conferences are confidential proceedings that are not open to the public, and conversations and discussions at the settlement conference are not admissible elsewhere. The conference may be conducted in joint session, individual caucuses, or an amalgam of the two. Depending upon the circumstances, the conference may take several hours, or even all day. The conference is an informal, low-key proceeding to explore the parties' options and to foster discussion of alternatives. The Judicial Settlement Officer has no role in the appellate decisionmaking process.

4. May I just call in by phone? May I just send my attorney if he or she has full settlement authority? Unless excused, *all* parties and insurance representatives must *personally* attend with their counsel. Experience shows that telephone availability does not substitute for face-to-face contact. Exceptions may be made in cases of

hardship, or when it is clear that a person only has a nominal role. Any requests for excused or limited participation should be served and filed at least **FIVE** court days before the conference. A failure to comply with these requirements may result in sanctions, including dismissal in the case of appellants.

5. Who conducts the settlement conferences? Presiding Justice David G. Sills decides who will preside at any settlement conference. The judicial settlement officer may be a justice at the court, a pro tem, or any other court-appointed officer. Robert S. Wolfe, the supervising attorney who directs the settlement program, has conducted hundreds of appellate mediations and settlement conferences for the court. In addition, parties may stipulate to the use of an outside mediator, at their expense, although the court does not make its own facilities available for such a service.

6. Should I prepare a settlement brief? What do they look like, and when are they due? The court may or may not have access to the trial court record at the time of the settlement conference. Bonnie LeSage, the settlement conference clerk should notify you about what supplemental settlement materials are needed for the conference. If you are unclear about what you need to provide, please contact her at least a week in advance of the conference. The court will endeavor to minimize your expenses, and will accept faxed and e-mailed materials. Please file any supplemental materials at the clerk's office on Spurgeon Street.

7. What do I need to do to prepare for a settlement conference? Be familiar with your case and be prepared to discuss your contentions in detail. Talk with your clients in advance of the conference to tell them what to expect. Review your SCIF for completeness and accuracy and promptly

inform the settlement conference clerk of any material changes or omissions at least three court days before the settlement conference.

8. What if I want to change the date for a court-ordered settlement conference? Try to secure a stipulation from opposing counsel for an alternative date, although this also must be approved by the court. If not, you must serve and file your request for a continuance in writing, showing good cause, at least five court days before the conference.

9. Help! We have a court-ordered settlement conference in a few weeks, but I just received notice from the clerk's office that my brief is due. This may be a mistake. Ordinarily under rule 8.248(d) of the California Rules of Court, the time to file a brief is tolled from the date a settlement conference is scheduled until the date the clerk mails notice the conference is concluded. Occasionally, when the record on appeal is filed, the clerk's office inadvertently sends a 30-day briefing notice under rule 8.212 without realizing that a settlement conference has been scheduled. If you receive such a notice, contact Bonnie LeSage, Deputy Clerk, Judicial Settlement Program, at (714) 564-3600 to determine whether it was sent in error.

10. What if we settle on our own? The appellant must immediately serve and file a Notice of Settlement with the clerk's office (CRC, rule 8.244(a)) and also telephone the settlement conference clerk.

11. What happens after a settlement conference? Unless the parties promptly file a Notice of Settlement with the clerk's office or a request to dismiss (CRC, rule 8.244), the usual practice is to issue a court order within 10 days of the conference returning the appeal to the civil active list and lifting any applicable tolling orders. This restarts the clock on any remaining briefing periods.

12. How much time do we have to effectuate a settlement? You ordinarily have 45 days from the date of notice of your settlement to file a stipulated request for dismissal. The court may extend this time on a showing of good cause. If you don't file a request for dismissal within 45 days of the notice of settlement, the court may dismiss the appeal on its own unless you write a letter to the court stating good cause why the appeal should not be dismissed. (CRC, rule 8.244(a).)

13. What happens if we don't settle? Confidential information contained in the SCIF's, or disclosed during a settlement conference are for the limited use of the Judicial Settlement Program only. If the case does not settle, the justice or mediator who presided over the conference will not participate in deciding the appeal on the merits.

♦ Part Two: Supplemental Settlement Materials

The court will endeavor to keep your expenses at the settlement conference to a minimum. While formal settlement briefs or exhibits are not necessary, the Judicial Settlement Officer will generally try to be prepared in advance of the conference to make the most productive use of your time at the conference. Because the Judicial Settlement Officer is not a decisionmaker on your appeal, the purpose of any supplemental settlement conference materials is not to persuade, but to inform.

REQUIREMENT: File your “Supplemental Settlement Conference Materials” at least five days before the scheduled settlement conference date. You may file the materials at the Clerk’s Office (on Spurgeon Street) or mail them to P.O. Box 22055, Santa Ana, CA 92702; attn: Judicial Settlement Program.

- These materials may be informally presented, and need not be bound or consecutively numbered.
- Extraneous or repetitive materials or exhibits should be eliminated.
- Service on opposing counsel is NOT required, although you are encouraged to work with opposing counsel to file a single set of documents, or to divide responsibility to avoid duplication.

IF THE RECORD ON APPEAL HAS NOT YET BEEN FILED

1. Settlement conferences often are conducted before the record on appeal has been filed. This may happen when the clerk’s transcript or reporter’s transcript has been designated, but not completed, or where the parties have elected to file appendices under rule 8.124 of the California Rules of Court. This means that the Judicial Settlement Officer will not have any access to any documents in the court file other than the information you provided in your Settlement Conference Information Statement (SCIF).
2. If there is no record, you should provide the court with copies of any pertinent motions that you filed in the superior court that explain or identify potential appellate issues. This may include motions in limine, trial briefs, motions for summary judgment and post-trial motions. Try to exclude any unnecessary exhibits or materials. (For example, it is not necessary to provide the judicial settlement officer with copies of out-of-state opinions, since these are available on Westlaw or Lexis.)
3. In addition, you may file any additional material you believe would be helpful to acquaint the Judicial Settlement Officer with any pertinent legal issues, facts or other relevant matters. Again, such documents may be relatively informal, and may include a listing of any published decisions relating to issues to be raised on appeal, and a brief explanation of their relevance.
4. You may provide these materials in confidence, and they may be returned to you after the settlement conference is over. They do not become part of the court record, and need not be served on opposing counsel.

IF THE RECORD ON APPEAL HAS BEEN FILED

1. If the record on appeal has been filed, the Judicial Settlement Officer will have access to the reporter's transcript and the clerk's transcript, and possibly even the rule 8.124 appendices and appellate briefs. This may be adequate for purposes of pre-conference preparation. If you have any questions, please check with Bonnie LeSage, settlement conference clerk, at (714) 564-3600.
2. If the record is lengthy, you may refer, by volume and page number to particular materials in the record on appeal which you desire to be reviewed by the Judicial Settlement Officer before the conference.
3. If the record is incomplete, you may provide the Judicial Settlement Officer with missing copies of documents that may not yet be available.
4. In addition, you may file any additional material you believe would be helpful to acquaint the Judicial Settlement Officer with any pertinent legal issues, facts or other relevant matters. Again, such documents may be relatively informal, and may include a listing of any published decisions relating to issues to be raised on appeal, and a brief explanation of their relevance.
5. You may provide these materials in confidence, and they may be returned to you after the settlement conference is over. They do not become part of the court record, and need not be served upon opposing counsel.

♦ Part Three: Settlement Rules & Procedures

2007 CALIFORNIA RULES OF COURT

(Revised, effective January 1, 2001)

Rule 8.244. Settlement, abandonment, voluntary dismissal, and compromise

(a) Notice of settlement

(1) If a civil case settles after a notice of appeal has been filed either as a whole or as to any party, the appellant must immediately serve and file a notice of settlement in the Court of Appeal. If the parties have designated a clerk's or a reporter's transcript and the record has not been filed in the Court of Appeal, the appellant must also immediately serve a copy of the notice on the superior court clerk.

(2) If the case settles after the appellant receives a notice setting oral argument or a prehearing conference, the appellant must also immediately notify the Court of Appeal of the settlement by telephone or other expeditious method.

(3) Within 45 days after filing a notice of settlement – unless the court has ordered a longer time period on a showing of good cause – the appellant who filed the notice of settlement must file either an abandonment under (b), if the record has not yet been filed in the Court of Appeal, or a request to dismiss under (c), if the record has already been filed in the Court of Appeal.

(4) If the appellant does not file an abandonment, a request to dismiss, or a letter stating good cause why the appeal should not be dismissed within the time period specified under (3), the court may dismiss the appeal as to that appellant and order each side to bear its own costs on appeal.

(5) This subdivision does not apply to settlements requiring findings to be made by the Court of Appeal under Code of Civil Procedure section 128(a)(5).

(b) Abandonment

(1) Before the record is filed in the Court of Appeal, the appellant may serve and file in superior court an abandonment of the appeal or a stipulation to abandon the appeal. The filing effects a dismissal of the appeal and restores the superior court's jurisdiction.

(2) The superior court clerk must promptly notify the Court of Appeal and the parties of the abandonment or stipulation.

(c) Request to dismiss

(1) After the record is filed in the Court of Appeal, the appellant may serve and file in that court a request or a stipulation to dismiss the appeal.

(2) On receipt of a request or stipulation to dismiss, the court may dismiss the appeal and direct immediate issuance of the remittitur.

(d) Approval of compromise

If a guardian or conservator seeks approval of a proposed compromise of a pending appeal, the Court of Appeal may, before ruling on the compromise, direct the trial court to determine whether the compromise is in the minor's or the conservatee's best interests and to report its findings.

*Formerly Rule 20, adopted effective January 1, 2003. As amended eff. Jan. 1, 2006.
Renumbered Rule 8.244, eff. Jan. 1, 2007.*

RULE 8.248 PREHEARING CONFERENCE

(a) Statement and conference

After the notice of appeal is filed in a civil case, the presiding justice may:

(1) order one or more parties to serve and file a concise statement describing the nature of the case and the issues presented; and

(2) order all necessary persons to attend a conference to consider a narrowing of the issues, settlement, and other relevant matters.

(b) Agreement

An agreement reached in a conference must be signed by the parties and filed. Unless the Court of Appeal orders otherwise, the agreement governs the appeal.

(c) Proceedings after conference

(1) Unless allowed by a filed agreement, no matter recited in a statement under (a)(1) or discussed in a conference under (a)(2) may be considered in any subsequent proceeding in the appeal other than in another conference.

(2) Neither the presiding officer nor any court personnel present at a conference may participate in or influence the determination of the appeal.

(d) Time to file brief

The time to file a party's brief under rule 8.212(a) is tolled from the date the Court of Appeal mails notice of the conference until the date it mails notice that the conference is concluded.

Formerly Rule 21, adopted eff. January 1, 2003. Renumbered Rule 8.248 and amended, eff. Jan. 1, 2007.

Advisory Committee Comment

Subdivision (a). Subdivision (a)(1) requires each party to *serve* any statement it files. (Cf. rule 3.1380(c) [pretrial settlement conference statement must be served on each party].) The service requirement is not intended to prohibit the presiding justice from ordering the parties to submit additional, confidential material in appropriate cases.

Subdivision (d). If a prehearing conference is ordered before the due date of the appellant's opening brief, the time to file that brief is not *extended* but *tolled*, in order to avoid unwarranted lengthening of the briefing process. For example, if the conference is ordered 15 days after the start of the normal 30-day briefing period, the revised rule simply *suspends* the running of that period; when the period resumes, the party will not receive an automatic extension of a full 30 days but rather the remaining 15 days of the original briefing period, unless the period is otherwise extended.

Under subdivision (d) the tolling period continues "until the date [the Court of Appeal] mails notice that the conference is *concluded*" (italics added). This change is intended to accommodate the possibility that the conference may not conclude on the date it begins.

Whether or not the conference concludes on the date it begins, subdivision (d) requires the Court of Appeal clerk to mail the parties a notice that the conference is concluded. This change is intended to facilitate the calculation of the new briefing due dates.

FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT, DIVISION THREE
INTERNAL OPERATING PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES

(Revised, effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION IV JUDICIAL
SETTLEMENT PROGRAM

Santa Ana Blvd., Rm. 400, Santa Ana, CA
92701

A. PURPOSE AND STRUCTURE.

1. The court has established a judicial settlement program to mediate appellate disputes, and, where appropriate, to establish briefing schedules, to simplify appellate issues, and to address procedural concerns. The court encourages appellate mediations and settlement conferences, and will make its resources available to parties who attempt in good faith to resolve a dispute on appeal.

2. The judicial settlement program is directed by the presiding justice, who appoints a supervising judicial attorney to administer the program and to conduct settlement conferences. In addition, a senior clerk schedules the settlement conferences and provides an interface between the public and the court.

B. FILINGS.

All papers pertaining to the judicial settlement program should be filed with the clerk's office at the courthouse, located at 925 No. Spurgeon Street, or mailed to the court at P.O. Box 22055, Santa Ana, CA 92702, attn: Judicial Settlement Program.

These papers ordinarily are retained separately from the other documents filed on appeal, and, where appropriate, are confidential and for the purposes of the Judicial Settlement Program only.

C. LOCATION, TELEPHONE &
DIRECTIONS.

1. The judicial settlement program is physically housed in the Civic Center Professional Plaza, about one-half mile from the Spurgeon Street courthouse. The street address is: Civic Center Professional Plaza, 500 West

2. The telephone number is (714) 564-3600. The fax number is (714) 567-6060. Callers also may use the court's general telephone number: (714) 558-6777.

D. SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE
INFORMATION FORMS (SCIF'S).

1. The presiding justice may order any pending civil appeal to be scheduled for a settlement conference pursuant to the California Rules of Court, rule 8.248. This decision is based upon the court's review of Settlement Conference Information Forms (SCIF), which are prepared by the parties and filed with the court. Preference is given to any stipulated requests for a settlement conference.

2. Request or stipulation for SCIF orders should be made in writing, directed to the Judicial Settlement Program. Requests may be made in confidence.

E. SETTLEMENT CONFERENCES.

1. TIMING. Settlement conferences may be ordered before, during or after briefing. The court generally does not schedule a conference after an appeal has been set for oral argument except for good cause. The court tries to accommodate stipulations for specific day or dates. Parties may ascertain available settlement conference dates by telephoning the settlement conference clerk.

2. SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE OFFICER. The presiding justice appoints the person who conducts the settlement conference. In addition to the supervising attorney who manages the judicial settlement program, the settlement conference officer may be an individual justice, assigned pro tem justice, or other judicial attorney.

3. PERSONAL ATTENDANCE. Unless otherwise specified, all parties and their counsel must attend any settlement conference in person, and must have full settlement authority. Attendance by counsel claiming settlement authority is not sufficient. Any exceptions must be approved in advance by the court.

a. INSTITUTIONAL LITIGANTS. If the party is not an individual, then a party representative with full authority to settle must personally attend all settlement conferences in person, in addition to counsel.

b. INSURANCE. If a party has potential insurance coverage applicable to any of the issues in dispute, a representative of each insurance carrier whose policy may apply also must personally attend all settlement conferences, with full settlement authority.

c. TELEPHONIC APPEARANCES. The court prefers in-person settlement conferences and does not ordinarily grant requests for telephonic appearances. Parties who desire to participate by telephone must promptly serve and file a written request at least five court days before any settlement conference explaining why the attendee's personal presence is impossible or impracticable.

4. ADDITIONAL PARTICIPANTS. The court may order other necessary persons (whether or not a party to the appeal) to personally attend settlement conferences. In addition, the conference officer may invite parties to the action who are not parties to the appeal, or any person or entity having interest in the action, to attend. Any party may serve and file a written request for the attendance of such a party or person at least five court days before any settlement conference. No other person may attend a settlement conference without the permission of the conference officer.

5. SETTLEMENT BRIEFS. If a settlement conference is held before appellate briefing or record preparation, the conference officer may direct that the parties provide settlement conference briefs, or other appropriate documents, to facilitate a meaningful and productive settlement conference.

6. PRE-CONFERENCE PREPARATION. Counsel should confer with their clients in advance of any settlement conference and be thoroughly familiar with the case and prepared to present their contentions in detail. Counsel should review their SCIFs for completeness and accuracy and promptly notify the conference officer of any material changes or omissions at least three court days before the settlement conference.

7. LOCATION. Settlement conferences generally are held at the court's settlement conference facilities. (See IVC, above for address and directions.) Settlement conferences also may be held at the Spurgeon Street courthouse. Participants should carefully check the notice of a settlement conference for the correct location.

8. DURATION. Participants should be prepared to remain for the duration of the day, or until dismissed by the conference officer. No person who has been ordered to appear may leave without permission of the conference officer. At the conclusion of a prehearing conference, the conference officer may continue the conference to another date to allow for further discussions.

9. CONTINUANCES. Parties who seek to continue a settlement conference should attempt to do so by stipulation, with a mutually agreeable alternative date. Any request for continuances should be made in writing, with reasons stated, and served and filed at least five court days before the conference. Continuances are not granted, except for good cause.

10. EX PARTE COMMUNICATIONS. The conference officer may communicate with any of the parties or their counsel with or without notice to the other parties or their counsel.

11. CONFIDENTIALITY. All discussions and information imparted during the settlement conference are confidential, and the conference officer cannot testify about them.

F. "WORKOUT" CONFERENCES.

The presiding justice may order that a prehearing "workout" conference be held for any of the following purposes: (1) to simplify issues on appeal, (2) to establish a briefing schedule, (3) to address procedural questions, issues or outstanding motions or applications, (4) to lay the groundwork for a future settlement conference, (5) to facilitate ongoing settlement discussions, (6) to monitor the progress of a pending settlement or private mediation, or (7) for any other reason or reasons. Unlike settlement conferences, workout conferences are conducted either in person or by telephone. Generally, only counsel, not clients, participate in "workout" conferences.

G. PRIVATE MEDIATIONS.

The presiding justice entertains stipulated requests to stay of appellate proceedings to allow private mediations. Stay requests shall not exceed 60 days except for good cause. Any such stipulated request shall specify the identity of the mediator, the scheduled day or dates for mediation, and any other pertinent factors.

H. STAYS; TOLLING.

Appeals are not automatically stayed merely because parties are ordered to prepare a SCIF, or to choose dates for a settlement conference. The tolling provisions for briefs (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 8.248(d)) commence to run only when the court mails notice of a settlement conference for a specific date and time. Record preparation is not automatically stayed without a court order. The court's policy is to conduct settlement conferences as expeditiously as possible, and to issue a rule 8.248(d) notice lifting any stay or tolling order within 90 days from the date of the notice of the settlement conference

I. DISQUALIFICATION.

Disqualification of justices is governed by the Canon 3E of the California Code of Judicial Ethics. Justices are not disqualified to hear appeals merely because they rule on settlement conference requests or sign orders pertaining to procedural aspects of the settlement conference

process. If appeals do not settle, neither the conference officer nor any other court personnel present at a conference will participate further in the determination of the appeal on the merits. (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 8.248(c)(2).)

J. SANCTIONS.

The judicial settlement program shall not be employed by any party in bad faith or for purposes of delay. The court may impose sanctions for (1) failure to appear at a prehearing (settlement) conference, (2) failure to participate in good faith in the judicial settlement program, or to cooperate in good faith with the conference officer, or (3) failure to comply with a court order or court rule. Sanctions may include monetary awards, or, in the case of an appellant's failure to comply, dismissal of the appeal.

SECTION V SETTLEMENT NOTICES & STIPULATIONS

A. NOTICE OF SETTLEMENTS.

The settling appellants shall immediately serve and file notices of settlement of any pending civil appeal, and telephone the court if the case has been calendared for oral argument. (See Cal. Rules of Court, rule 8.244(a) for other requirements concerning notice of settlements.) Settling appellants also should e-mail or telephone the settlement conference clerk if the appeal has been placed in the judicial settlement program.

B. STIPULATED REQUESTS FOR DISMISSAL.

Counsel should promptly serve and file stipulated requests for dismissal because of settlements. The stipulation should specify the allocation of costs on appeal and whether the remittitur is to issue immediately. (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 8.244(c).)

C. STIPULATED REQUESTS FOR REVERSAL (CODE CIV. PROC. §128, subd. (a)(8))

Stipulated requests for a reversal of the judgment ordinarily are heard by the writ panel, unless the appeal already has been assigned to a panel for decision

1. GOOD CAUSE. The parties must provide a sufficient showing to satisfy the statutory criteria in Code of Civil Procedure section 128, subdivision (a)(8). A copy of the judgment shall accompany the motion.

2. JOINT DECLARATION. The motion shall include a joint declaration of counsel that (1) describes the parties and the factual and legal issues presented at trial; (2) indicates whether the judgment involves important public rights or unfair, illegal or corrupt practices, or torts affecting a significant number of persons, or otherwise affects the public or a significant number of persons not parties to the litigation (if the judgment is against a state licensee, the declaration must also disclose whether it exposes such person to any possible disciplinary proceeding); (3) discloses whether the judgment

sought to be reversed may have collateral estoppel or other effects in potential future litigation and, if so, whether any third parties who might be prejudiced by stipulated reversal of the judgment have received notice of the motion and (4) discloses whether the judgment involves discretionary determinations by the trial court that cannot be reversed by stipulation of the parties alone without independent appellate review (see, e.g., *Garabedian v. Los Angeles Cellular Telephone Co.* (2004) 118 Cal.App.4th 123; *Stewart v. Stewart* (1955) 130 Cal.App.2d 186, 193.)

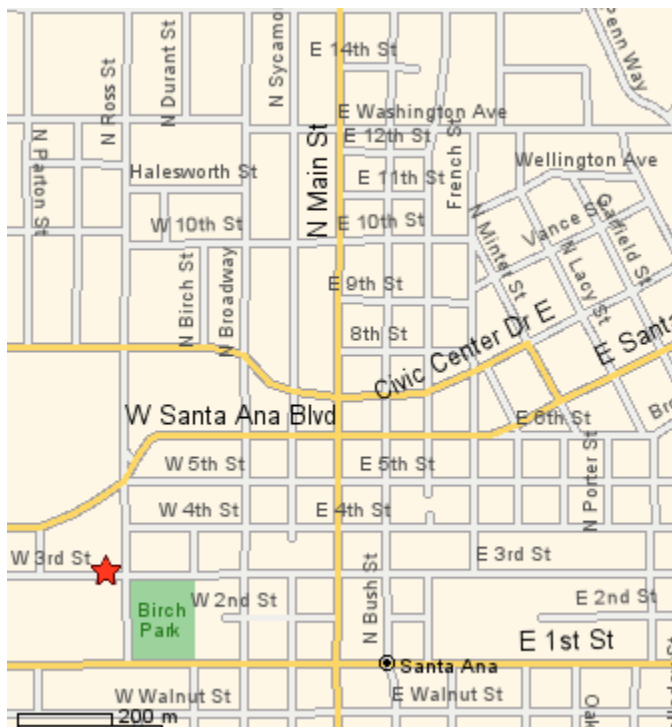
3. NOTICE TO PARTY. The joint declaration shall include a certification that a copy of the stipulation and joint declaration has been delivered to the client. The certification need not include the address of the party notified. In a class action, the copy required need be delivered to only one represented party.

♦ Part Four: Directions to Settlement Conference Facilities

500 West Santa Ana Blvd., Room 400, Santa Ana, CA , (714) 564-3600

AUTOMOBILE DIRECTIONS

- **Driving south on Santa Ana Fwy (I-5)**
Go south on Interstate 5, exiting on Broadway / Main Street offramp. Exit at Broadway. Turn right (west) onto Santa Ana Blvd. Turn left (south) onto Ross Street. Turn right (west) onto 3rd Street.
- **Driving north on Santa Ana Fwy (I-5)**
Go north on Interstate 5, exiting at 1st Street. Go west. Turn right (north) onto Ross Street. Turn left (west) onto 3rd Street.
- **Driving east on Garden Grove Fwy (SR 22)**
Go east on SR 22 to Interstate 5 South (Santa Ana / San Diego) offramp. Follow "Driving south on Santa Ana Fwy (I-5)" directions above.
- **Driving west on Garden Grove Fwy (SR 22)**
Go west on SR 22 to the La Veta / Bristol Street exit. Left on Bristol to Santa Ana Blvd. Turn right (south) onto Ross Street. Turn right (west) onto 3rd Street



PARKING

The entrance to the (pay) parking garage is located in the 500 block of West 3rd Street, ¼ block west of the intersection of 3rd Street and Ross. The building can be accessed through either the ground level of the parking structure or at Level 3-A. The court does not validate parking. Ask the attendant about disabled parking.